Thyridopteryx ephmeræformis. The count exceeded the expectations of myself, for I have seen stated by entomologists that on an average the eggs were between four and five hundred; but if twenty cocoons are enough to obtain an average from, the number will be between nine and ten hundred. Only two counts were below five hundred, nine being in the thousands, and the rest in the range of seven to nine hundred. The following is an extract from my note book:

No.	Date—1901	No. Counted	Total	Average Per Cocoon
1	January 5	1031	1031	1031
2	" 18	475	1506	753
3	" 21	1115	2621	874
4	" 23	670	3291	823
5	March 8	1292	4583	917
6	" 9	1302	5885	981
7	" 9	1649	7534	1076
8	" 10	625	8159	1020
9	" 10	830	8989	999
10	" 10	840	9829	983
11	" 10	748	10,577	962
12	" 15	900	11,477	956
13	" 16	1090	12,567	967
14	" 17	1419	13,986	999
15	" 18	465	14,451	963
16	" 19	701	15,152	947
17	" 20	1513	16,665	980
18	" 21	1030	17,695	983
19	" 24	566	18,261	961
20	" 24	747	18,908	941
20		18,908	18,908	941 Final average

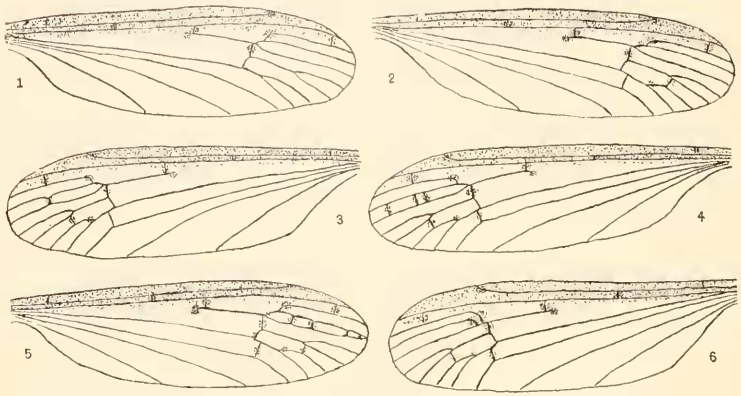
Variation in the Venation of Amalopis inconstans Osten Sacken.

By C. W. Johnson.

The variation in the venation of this species is very remarkable. Variations here exist which, if constant, would constitute excellent generic characters; but there are apparently all gradations between the two extremes. From the typical form (fig. 2) there is a tendency on the one hand for the number of cross-veins to diminish, and on the other hand to greatly

increase in the second submarginal cell; but, when the supernumerary cross-vein forming the discal cell is wanting, no adventitious cross-veins are present in the second submarginal cell.

A specimen (fig. 1) collected at Natrona, Pa., May 30, has both discal cells open, although a slight stub on the left wing indicates the position of the cross-vein. A specimen from Edge Hill, Pa. (May 26), and one from Riverton, N. J. (Sept. 8), has only the discal cell of the left wing open. Among the specimens in my collections are seven which have cross-veins in the second submarginal cells, showing the following varia-



Venation of AMALOPIS INCONSTANS (Johnson).

tions: One specimen (fig. 3) from Philadelphia (June 8) has but one cross-vein on the left wing; while one from Riverton (May 14) has one on each wing; one example from Philadelphia (June 8) has two on the right wing and one on the left, and another has two on each wing. A specimen from Riverton (Sept. 8) has three on each wing, but in different positions; (fig. 4 shows the left wing, on the right the veins are equidistant); while one from Shiloh, N. J., (Sept. 1) has three on the left and four on the right wing. But by far the most singular variation is that shown by a specimen recently (Sept. 25) collected at Riverton. In this example (fig. 5) the second submarginal cells are closed, the left wing having three cross-veins and the right wing four.

One specimen (fig. 6), taken at Riverton (Sept. 8) shows an unusual variation, which Baron Osten Sacken refers to as follows: "In the majority of specimens the first submarginal cell is shorter than the second; in other words, it is the second longitudinal vein which is forked. Sometimes (in two specimens among eighteen) the reverse is the case; it is the third vein which is forked, and hence the first submarginal cell is longer than the second." Fig. 6 shows the left wing; on the right wing the first and second submarginal cells are of equal length, the veins forming those cells all diverging from one point. Osten Sacken also states that occasionally adventitious cross-veins occur in the second posterior cell. I have not observed this variation. Of the twenty-two specimens before me, only ten have normal venation.

A New Cicindela, with Notes on Allied Species.

By H. C. Fall.

Among a lot of good things lately received from my friend, Dr. Edwin C. Van Dyke, were eight examples of a *Cicindela* taken by him the past summer in Humboldt County, California, and concerning which he expressed the belief that I would find it, upon examination, to be either a new variety or a new species. It proves indeed to be a good species, somewhat nearly allied to *12-guttata* and *oregona*, and as specimens are being distributed by Dr. Van Dyke, it is desirable that it should have a name.

C. eureka sp. nov.

Size of *oregona;* fuscous, the elytra feebly, the head and prothorax more evidently bronzed, and in part with green and coppery reflections; beneath blue green. Elytral markings of the *oregona* type, the humeral lunule interrupted, the middle band not extending along the margin, narrow, obliquely bent and of nearly uniform width throughout, being but slightly dilated at its inner extremity. Labrum pale, middle tooth moderately prominent, lateral ones indistinct or wanting. Front not pilose, vertex with a little group of three to five setae, and two (rarely three) others near the inner angle of the eye; the emargination of the eye with a single setigerous puncture. Thorax with sides nearly parallel in both sexes. Elytra relatively longer and less dilated than in *oregona*, especially in the female. In the male, the labial palpi are pale at base, and